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WON BY PLUCK.

Jessie Banning's Long Struggle for a Peruvian Fortune.

Jessie Banning of San Francisco has just won a great triumph in her long contest for the rich strip of mahogany land along the west slope of the Cordilleras in Peru. Though she lost her father, ruthlessly struck down from ambush in the bitter strife, and her mother, who died from grief and despondency, she won a husband and a fortune. But for the timely and stanch assistance of George Flores it is doubtful whether she ever could have won against the machinations of the rich and influential men who were determined to capture the great mahogany tracts valued at $600,000. When, disguised as a boy, she was wounded in trying to recover the Valdes deeds in order to prove her title, it was Flores who aided her to escape the hirelings who had her surrounded. When the Valdes deeds were recovered it was Flores who shrewdly preserved them till they were called for by the courts, though detectives and cutthroats were ransacking the possessions of everybody connected with the case, threatening the weak-hearted and even kidnaping those that were thought to know the whereabouts of the papers. Despite all their efforts the deeds were preserved and presented to the court at the opportune moment, and the wedding of Jessie Banning and George Flores dramatically closed the long and exciting contest.

Jessie Banning might be called an American girl, though she was born in Peru. Very early in life she was taken to California by her mother and attended the public school in San Francisco, where she formed many acquaintances. It was through her mother that she inherited the title to the great stretch of valuable forest lands which were so long in dispute. Joe Banning, her father, was very well-known in the Mendocino mountain ranges. In the early '70s he sold his timber claims in that region and went to San Francisco for rest and to see what chances offered for investments in new lines. There he met pretty black haired Anita Ramirez, who had come from Peru on a visit to an aunt, and he fell desperately in love with her. Marriage quickly followed. He took a wedding trip with her to Peru to visit her relatives and "see what kind of a country it was, anyway." Being a timber expert, he became keenly alive to the prospects in that country in furnishing fine woods, and when he saw the rich belt that his wife disputed title to he was ready to jump into the contest with all his American energy, pluck, shrewdness, and every cent at his command. The coterie of speculators who were trying their hardest to gobble the tract were not afraid of this new champion. They argued he was a foreigner, unused to the ways of the country, unfamiliar with its laws, and at a pinch, there was always a way of dealing with opponents who became too truculent or too successful.

With indomitable energy and perseverance he at last got his wife's claims in such shape that his friends declared he must win when the evidence was presented to the courts. The last missing link in the title was the Valdes deeds, and these, after a long and tireless search he had at last obtained. After an arduous two years' struggle his triumph seemed at hand. Then it was the other side showed how they proposed to escape from their desperate corner. Banning, with his wife, was passing out of a crowded theatre one night. In the pack of people nobody noticed who pressed next him. Suddenly he grasped the arm of his wife more closely, exclaimed, "I am stabbed," and fell to the ground. It was a mortal wound; he died three days later. Several arrests followed, but the real culprit was never caught.

This sensational episode in the contest was followed by the burglary of his house and the theft of the Valdes deeds. Mrs. Banning collapsed under all the strain. Taking her little daughter, she fled from Peru and again came to San Francisco to visit her sister. But her heart was broken. She pined away and in three years died. Jessie was kept at school till she graduated, then she went back to her relatives in Peru. Then for the first time she began to hear the stories about the strife over the tracts of valuable woods and the reasons why her father had been murdered. The cowardly act incensed her. She spent all her spare time going over the records and the evidence, and when she realized the mass of crime and swindling operations that had robbed and crushed out the lives of her parents she resolved to make it the effort of her life to get justice and bring the guilty parties to punishment. So with little money, but with all her father's pluck, this frail girl took up the contest. It was good fortune more than chance that sent George Flores to her standard when she began her contest against the unscrupulous enemies of her father. Flores had been squeezed out of his holding in the rich Bella Donna mine by Leon Valladolla and some of his cronies. This Valladolla was one of the leading spirits who contested the rights of Miss Banning to the timber claims. Flores was the first to open up the rich ledge of the Bella Donna, but he needed capital to develop the mine with modern machinery. He went to Valladolla, showed him the prospects in sight, and offered him a share, providing he would furnish the necessary capital to equip the mine with machinery. Valladolla jumped at the chance, put up the money, and in a year had the finances of the mine in such a shape that Flores was compelled to sell out to him for a song. Flores swallowed the bitter pill, but he vowed revenge. So when Jessie Banning reopened the case in the courts for possession of the great mahogany forests Flores went to her, told her what he knew, and offered to help her all he could. His was invaluable assistance, for not only had he heard Valladolla recount some of the inside workings of "the ring" to grab the forests, but his own fight with Valladolla had taught him the latter's methods.

The key of Jessie Banning's proof was the Valdes deeds, for they completed the gap, showing the unbroken title to the forest lands from the original grantees down through several generations to her mother. It was well known that these important papers had not been destroyed by the men who had stolen them, because they also conveyed certain rights and privileges which were being used by "the ring." It was the plan of the latter to wear out the Banning heirs and then produce the Valdes deeds. Jessie Banning was the only one who stood between them and success, and they didn't see how a girl like her could possibly defeat them.

Very early in the affair a bundle of papers purporting to be the original Valdes deeds were offered to her at a fancy figure. The arch conspirator had figured that she would snap at these forgeries and use them for the purpose of winning the suit. Of course at the proper moment they were prepared to step in and dramatically prove the deeds to be gross forgeries. Fortunately, Flores got wind of the matter and warned Miss Banning in time. But the trick, though it failed in execution, produced one momentous result. It revealed the headquarters of the plotters, and by a rare chance showed that the bona-fide Valdes deeds were in the same place. But how to get them? Jessie Banning knew that her father's secrets had been sold out to the other side, and she was afraid to trust anybody with the important task of recovering the deeds. Whoever got them for her might turn and offer to resell them to the other side for ready cash. In this dilemma she decided to try to recover them herself. There was only one way. Court processes were useless in trying to reach her enemies. She must do as they did when they took them from her father.

Her cousin was a daring lad of 17, and she pitched on the plan of disguising herself in a suit of his clothes and taking him with her on the adventure. She had selected a rainy night for the feat, and found everything clear in her reconnoissance of the house where Flores reported "the ring" met. Then fortune played a strange prank in the proceedings, which both helped and hurt her. It chanced that a burglary was being committed that same night in a residence almost directly opposite. The servants were awakened, gave the alarm, and a fusillade of pistol shots rang out on the midnight air. Of course all the households in the neighborhood were awakened by the racket and ran forth to learn the cause of all the confusion. The servants in the house where the ring met were among the number. Jessie Banning nearly collapsed in the uproar, thinking for a moment she was the cause of it. She was paralyzed with fright, but only for an instant. The next the quick-witted girl realized that the uproar was a golden opportunity offered to take advantage of the desertion of the servants; then she fell upon the desk containing the Valdes deeds stolen from her father's house.

With them safe in her pocket she made a jubilant rush for the broken window, forgetting for the moment that the gardens in that locality were being scoured by the householders, seeking for the burglars who had fled from the alarmed house across the way. Unfortunately for her she was observed as she dropped lightly from the window, and a vigilant servant fired a pistol at her. The ball grazed her side inflicting a flesh wound, but she pushed headlong into the darkness, followed by the shouts of those in close pursuit.

Suddenly, in her mad flight, she stumbled and went sprawling headlong into the water. It was shallow, with a stone bottom, but she dared not move lest she should get beyond her depth, and so lay at full length, with her head just above the surface. Her pursuers were close upon her. She could hear them calling to one another and beating the bushes in their fruitless search. Lanterns began to bob about in the darkness; she lay still, fearing to move lest she should disclose her hiding place. Two of her pursuers met near the water; one carelessly threw the light of his lantern in its direction, evidently with a view simply to disclose its location, and told his companoin to be careful and not stumble into "the fish pond." Time and again her pursuers passed the pond, but they never thought of seeking her there. However, they were so persistent in their hunt and daybreak was so near that she knew it was only a question of little time when she should be discovered and dragged to prison, and that would be the last of the Valdes deeds and her long fight for her rights and justice.

Then came a figure drifting spectre-like through the darkness in her direction and softly whistling, "You'll Remember Me," from the "Bohemian Girl." Jessie Banning could not withhold an exclamation of delight. It was Flores' favorite air, and she had heard him softly whistling it to himself in that self-same way.

"Flores, Senor Flores," she called softly. The shadow and the whistling suddenly stopped. "Senor Flores," she repeated and the figure advanced cautiously toward the fish pond.

"Where are you, senorita?" he whispered in a low, guarded voice.

"Here in the fish pond."

"Be brave. I think we can trick them yet," he responded. "S-sh! here comes one of them; lie low!" And as a man came up with a lantern Flores turned and pretended to search the bushes.

"Any signs of the robber?" asked Flores.

"Not yet, but he is somewhere in this square. Of that we are certain, and the place is safely surrounded. It is only a question of a little time and search. Senor Valladolla reports that his house was also robbed, and he and his servants have also joined the hunt. We will get the villains, sure. I am going for more lanterns." And he hurried away into the darkness.

When he was well out of hearing Flores picked up a bench on the walk beside the fish pond and shoved it out into the water toward the submerged girl. "Rest behind that," he said. "It may help to protect you from any light they flash on the water. I'll go and draw off the searchers to the other end of the square and bring horses to his end. Then we'll make a dash for it. Keep your courage up."

Flores had been gone only a little while when sh heard shouts: "There he is!" "Help, help, surround him!" "This way with the lights, all of you; we've got him, we've got him!" Then from all directions she saw the lanterns and dark figures go bobbing toward the locality of the shouts. The cries and excitement increased. She arose out of the water, feeling that it was too good a chance of escape to miss, and that maybe she had better run and not wait for Flores.

Fortunately, he ran up breathlessly while she was hesitating, grabbed her hand, and dragged her away to the farther corner of th square. She was shivering and almost numb with cold, and he had to half carry her. But they reached the horses, and in a few moments they were galloping away.

And that was the way Jessie Banning recovered the stolen Valdes deeds. The Cuzco court has already given judgment in her favor. It is authoritatively whispered that within a month she will marry George Flores—The New York Mail and Express.

"A GREAT NEWS CENTRE."

General Taylor's Happy Introduction of President to Press Club.

Gen. C. H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, observes the Boston Record, has long held high rank as a toastmaster, but we doubt if he ever reached so high a plane of excellence and acceptance as when acting in that capacity at the recent international Press Club banquet in this city. Supplementing the foregoing, Zion's Herald pertinently adds: "We have never heard a more comprehensive, discriminating and happy introductory address than that which he delivered in presenting President Roosevelt. That he is a Democrat, and the editor of a Democratic paper, marks the magnanimity and generous consideration which he expressed for the President." He said, with much feeling:

In a certain sense the President of the United States must be all things to all men. He is the commander-in-chief alike of the army and of the navy. He must know no section, race or creed. He is expected to be a business man among business men, a farmer among farmers, and among the manufacturers he must stand as the fond and indulgent father of our infant industries. Nature and training have united peculiarly to equip for his difficult role our illustrious and many-sided guest, President Roosevelt. A Northern man in the North, a Southern man in the South, a Western man in the West and an Eastern man in the East, the blood of every great race in American citizenship mingles in his veins, he is by birth and experience the complete embodiment of our nationality, I cannot, in a single phrase, give his exact political status among the different elements of his party, because it has varied occasionally during the past dozen years. It is certain that no member of his party who has differed with him on any issue and has sought his office, spoiling for a fight, has ever gone away disappointed. Aside from his sturdy and vigorous principles, his many-sidedness is shown by the fact that he is esteemed among historians for the variety and quality of his historical works; among soldiers for his gallantry in war; among huntsmen for his skill with the rifle; and among plainsmen for his daring as a horseman. Tonight he is among newspaper men, and he must permit us to salute him as the most prolific source of news in the country. Wherever he has been situated through his political career Mr. Roosevelt has made what Horace Greeley called "mighty interesting reading." In the assembly at Albany he lifted even the legislative debates to a newspaper value. As civil service commissioner, he had the genius to make even Civil Service Reform an attractive and popular subject of discussion. The minute he took his seat on the New York police board Mulberry street became a news centre. He was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, and even there his enemies could not lose him. When the Spanish war came, by his own originality, he created a place for himself which, measured in head-lines, eclipsed the glory of all the major-generals. As governor of New York he created more news of general interest than the governors of all the other forty-four states put together. When, as Vice-President, he took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, the best news story of the inauguration was born. We have had Presidents with so little personality and force that they have hardly made a first-page feature during their entire service. In the present instance we have a chief magistrate who cannot ask a man to dine with him without causing an international sensation that nearly exhausts our supply of display type. What a source of joy and pleasure he is to the men who have to build the bright and breezy headlines for the newspapers! You and I know that there is no juster contemporary verdict on the work of a public man than that which is rendered by the head-line builder. He is a trained and dispassionate expert in popular tastes, and is the accurate barometer of public interest. For this reason is there a man in the world who is more richly entitled to receive a hearty welcome from this ardience than President Roosevelt? Like successful journalists everywhere, he is himself a workingman and believes in the dignity of labor. He believes that a man should work for the honors and prizes of this life. He has told his sons that when their educations are finished they must go to work and make names for themselves, thus setting an example to the fathers of his day and generation. We welcome him, not only as the President of the United States, but because of his record, as a man, and as a friend and above all because he represents the best type of citizenship in the greatest nation in the world.

The umbrella is generally under a cloud.

TARIFFS AND FARMERS

WHAT THE DINGLEY LAW HAS DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.

The Improvement in Agricultural Values and Incomes as Compared With Previous Depths of Depression Can Only Be Measured by Billions of Dollars.

There are to-day over 6,000,000 farms in the United States and fully 30,000,000 of our people are supported by agriculture. The prosperity or adversity of this great class must affect largely the remainder of the people as in turn the farmers themselves are affected by the prosperity or adversity of those living in towns and cities. It must be admitted that our farm products have not always been fully protected even under protective tariffs, while under our free trade laws the farmer has always been a special victim. But under the Dingley law they have not only had ample direct protection for each and every product, but such indirect results from the protection of all of our industries and labor that they have prospered to a most wondrous degree.

What protection has accomplished for our agriculture can be seen from a comparison of values in 1896 and 1901, for it is values, not quantities, that reward the farmers' labor. The free trader sneeringly asks, "Can the tariff affect the farmers' crops?" "Yes," we answer; "the tariff affects them most materially, not the number of bushels, but the number of dollars." This is shown in the following table of values:

Crop.	1896.	1901.
Wheat	$341,000,000	$467,000,000
Corn	488,000,000	922,000,000
Oats	134,000,000	224,000,000
Rye	10,000,000	17,000,000
Barley	23,000,000	48,000,000
Flaxseed	10,000,000	35,000,000
Buckwheat	5,500,000	8,500,000
Potatoes	70,000,000	160,000,000
Cotton	290,000,000	368,000,000
Hay	385,000,000	510,000,000
Apples	69,000,000	63,000,000

The significance of the above figures lies in the fact that 1896 was a good crop year and 1901 a poor crop year in the great staples, with the exception of wheat. This is partly shown by the following figures:

	1896.	1901.
Corn, bushels	2,270,000,000	1,522,000,000
Potatoes, bush.	245,000,000	167,000,000
Apples, bushels.	69,000,000	25,000,000

It was protection that made the short corn crop of 1901 worth twice the good crop of 1896, and so with potatoes, apples, hay and all other products.

What was true of crops, so-called, was also true of dairy products, eggs, butter, cheese, etc. In the crops enumerated above the value for 1901 exceeded that for 1896 by over $1,000,000,000, with a corresponding increase in value for all other products.

Now a word about live stock. The increase in value is seen in the following table:

	1896.	1901.
Milch cows	$366,000,000	$644,000,000
Cattle	509,000,000	885,000,000
Hogs	186,000,000	298,000,000
Sheep	65,000,000	134,000,000
Horses	500,000,000	720,000,000
Mules	103,000,000	130,000,000

Here is a gain of another $1,000,000,000, though the increase in numbers was only normal.

Now let us look at a crop, the production of which is governed to a large extent by demand. In 1896 the production of cigar leaf tobacco was 77,000,000 pounds; in 1901 it was 131,444,050 pounds and commanded a substantial increased price. Our cigar output in 1901 was 6,475,538,411, against 4,237,755,943 in 1896. The increased demand being due, of course, to the prosperous condition of the people. For cigar smoking is a luxury which is governed by ability to buy both in quantity and quality.

We have shown the effect of protection upon certain products not directly affected by the tariff. But there was one farm product that was made free by the Wilson-Gorman free trade tariff and given ample protection by the Dingley law. For some unknown reason free traders hate American sheep and wool and always make our wool a special object of attack when tinkering with the tariff. Well, we had free wool for three years, and during that time imported 800,000,000 pounds, about as much as we produce ourselves. The result was disastrous to our wool farmers and of no benefit to our manufacturers. The sheep of 1893 were worth $125,000,000; of 1898, $65,000,000; of 1901, $134,000,000. The medium wool of 1893 was worth twenty-four cents a pound; of 1896, nineteen cents a pound; of 1899, thirty-three and a half cents a pound, and even in 1901, when the price was at the lowest figures abroad ever known, it was worth, in the United States, twenty-seven cents a pound. It must be considered that there has been a great overproduction in the woolen industry and also that we have not yet used up all the great quantity of wool imported during 1895-6-7. And yet our farmers have seen their sheep double and treble in value, and they have got profitable prices for their wool.

Thus protection helps the farmer, both directly and indirectly, and his condition in 1896 and 1901 showed such a contrast that the "American Agriculturist," in its issue of October 19, 1901, said:

"All history affords no precedent for so remarkable a transformation. It is shown also by the degree to which farm mortgages have been paid up, and by the substantial improvements that have been made in farm buildings and equipment, and by the strong upward tendency to the value of farm lands, especially in the Central and Western States.

"Even billions of dollars can inadequately express the improvement in agricultural values and incomes compared to the depths of the late depression. And because farmers are in this prosperous condition, and because they are the greatest consumers of manufactures, the industrial outlook is generally satisfactory and encouraging."

Not only have our farmers paid up or greatly reduced their mortgages and made vast improvements in their property, but they are indulging in the good things of life which the farmers of other countries know nothing of. In a recent weekly review R. G. Dun & Co. said: "The movement of luxuries to the West is unprecedented." Pianos, bicycles, phonographs, all kinds of musical instruments, toys, books, magazines, furniture, fine clothing, etc., etc., all find a good market in our rural homes."

Our farmers are now selling about a billion dollars' worth of products abroad, which is about ten per cent. of their total production.

For some unaccountable reason our Census and Agricultural Department statisticians have never given the farmer credit for his work. The census of 1890 valued our farm products at only $2,460,107,454, which is too small by half. Our farm products today are worth $8,000,000,000 or $9,000,000,000. Even the census of 1900 will concede a value of $5,000,000,000. But most statisticians do not consider that the farmer and his family consume anything themselves, while it is a fact that the American farmer's family is the most bountiful liver of any people on earth. Consider the meat and fowls, the butter and eggs and milk and cheese, the potatoes and other vegetables, the corn and wheat and rye and oats, all the products of the farmer that go on to his table and into his barn, and remember there are 30,000,000 who consume as much as the remaining 48,000,000 of our people, for the farmer's table does not weigh or measure or count, but is always filled with enough and to spare. Consider all this and it will be seen that the products of agriculture sold and consumed by the farmers are near, if not quite, $9,000,000,000 in value.

Protection has not only given the increased purchasing power to the masses, enabling them to consume liberally of the farmers' products at equitable prices, but it tends constantly to diversification, and the result is seen year after year as the farmer experiments and succeeds in varying his crops. Sugar beets are a single instance, and in a year or two there will be a home market for $50,000,000 worth of beets if we do not tinker with the existing law and adopt free trade in the guise of reciprocity. Diversification is of great advantage, too, when a single crop fails, for the remaining crops with enhanced prices make up for the short crops.

The future of the United States farmer under continued protection has no limits. With our great home market increasing rapidly every year and the increased demand from abroad, our agriculture is bound to reach enormous proportions. Then in turn comes the increased consumption by the farmers of manufactures, both in necessaries and luxuries, the lessened labor but enlarged results of improved machinery and implements all adding to the general welfare and making the farmer's fields a paradise, his home a palace and his life one of constant contentment and happiness. With an isthmian canal, a merchant marine, our constantly extending free rural mail delivery, our agricultural experiment stations, irrigation for the arid lands of the West, increased railroad and shipping facilities and reduced freight rate and the ever increasing consumption of products at home by a well employed, well paid people—all the direct and indirect outcome of protection—the man must be an idiot who will ask, "Of what good is the Dingley law to the farmer?"

As we are writing and reading these lines the farmers of the West are fighting for men to help them gather their crops. They are offering as high as $3.50 a day and "five meals," as one report puts it. And then these very workers get into the spirit, and next year many of them will be tenant farmers, and in a few years will be hustling themselves to get help to gather their own crops on their own farms. Such are the blessings of protection to the farmers of the United States.

Repetition of 1893 Not Wanted.

The farmer knows that in days of prosperity it is nice to have fat steers just as he knew in the soup days of the Wilson bill it was expensive to have cattle that ate feed and brought nothing in the market. If the farmer is to be confronted by a serious demand for a lower tariff on cattle he is not likely to embark more largely in cattle raising. His beef steers cannot be raised in a summer and sold in the fall. He must be sure of the conditions to prevail in the country for at least three or four years before he will come to the rescue. Fortunately there is little danger of a disturbance of the protection afforded the farmer now, and he may increase his herds with the reasonable assurance that he will have a market for what he raises. Under our tariff the meat supply of this country must be raised in the United States, and the American farmer must be encouraged to keep up with the demand for beef cattle. We never want to see again a decline in herds like that which came after 1893.—Carson City (Mich.) Gazette.

Both Bad.

However, the Democratic party is not obliged to follow either Cleveland or Bryan. As leaders they are both has-beens. Both brought it disaster—Cleveland with his administration and Bryan with his platform. It would do well to look up a new Moses, not recommended by either.—Kansas City Journal.

Wore Hats in Church.

Time was when men wore their hats in church, and Pepys evidently considered it an unnecessary piece of strictness to insist on the bare head in the church. In his diary for November 17, 1661, he has an entry: "To church and heard a simple fellow upon the praise of church musique, and explaining against men's wearing their hats in church." On September 28 following he went to the French church at the Savoy, where "the minister do preach with his hat off. I suppose in further conformity with our church." Probably it was about this date that the custom of removing hats in the church began.—London Chronicle.

Music That Soothed Not.

The guest came down to breakfast sleepy and wild-eyed, but the hotel proprietor cheerfully queried:

"Did you enjoy the flute-playing in the room next to you last night?"

"Enjoy it? I spent half the night pounding on the wall for the idiot to stop!"

"Goodness! Why, Herr Wiffler told me that he played over all the tunes he knew four times because the person in the next room encored every one!"

A GOOD YEAR FOR FARMERS

A Summing Up of the Season's Principal Crops.

AN ENORMOUS YIELD OF CORN

Wheat Not as Plentiful as It Was Last Year, But Farmers Have a Lot of the Old Crop in Their Barns and Control the Market—Millions of Profits Estimated—Cotton Crop Outlook.

Wichita, Kan.—Wheat has all been harvested in the United States, corn has tasselled and ripened beyond the danger of a burning drouth, rye and barley, oats and millet are likewise safe for the year 1902. Consequently the farmers are beginning to look around to "see where they are at," in Western parlance. And just a little looking—not more than a peep—will convince them that they are on the right side of the ledger this year.

There is a bumper crop of corn. The wheat, while not quite as good as last year, is sufficiently plentiful not to cause any strenuous kicking. Other crops are good. The early fruit did not produce a full yield, but late apples and peaches promise better results.

Reports of expert statisticians place the yields of the various cereals of the United States for 1902 as follows: Wheat, 633,500,000 bushels; corn, 2,589,951,000 bushels; oats, 751,528,724 bushels; rye, 30,350,800 bushels; barley, 120,900,850 bushels. A total of 4,128,230,500 bushels of cereals has been produced by less than 4,000,000 farmers on 841,000,000 acres of soil, the land being worth $20,000,000,000.

The products in 1899 sold for $4,739,118,752, and the quantity of every cereal this year is about equal to that of 1899, excepting corn. There were raised this year 500,000,000 more bushels of corn than in 1899.

The farmers have millions of bushels of the 1901 wheat crop in their bins, and they can almost control the prices of grain in so far as the supplying of the export trade is concerned. On July 1 of the present year they held seven per cent. of the crop of 1901 in their granaries. Hence the present wheat holdings of the farmers of the United States more than surpass the total yield for 1901. The annual export of wheat from the United States to foreign countries is about 400,000,000 bushels. This wheat is held by the farmers. The elevator men have been unable, so far, to buy the usual amount of grain.

There seems to be but little doubt that the farmers of the United States will clear from their wheat and corn a profit of $1,000,000,000. Besides these two principal crops the farmer has all others upon which to make up the $4,000,000,000 income of 1899.

The oats crop this year will reach the 750,000,000 bushel mark. There will be the usual crop of 30,000,000 bushels of rye and 120,000,000 bushels of barley. It is difficult to figure the profit on these cereals. The potato crop is about the same as last year, except that 100,000 acres more have been sown to the Irish potato, and half the number of acres deducted from the acreages of sweet potatoes.

The crop of Irish potatoes will reach about 300,000,000 bushels this fall, and the selling price has fallen from sixty to twenty cents per bushel.

In 1901, 10,401,453 bales of cotton, weighing on an average of 513 pounds to the bale, were sold. This year the condition of the crops is not so promising. Drouths in the Carolinas and Southwestern Texas have damaged the crop considerably. It is possible that the yield will be cut short of last year's enormous yield by twenty per cent.

However, it is believed that the value of cotton exported will reach $300,000,000, or less than the crop of last season by $15,000,000. Many wheat fields of Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Southern Kansas are being converted into cotton fields. Even Missouri has become a cotton-growing State.

The hen last year brought in $150,000,000 to her owners. The fruit trees, which are not exclusively owned by farmers, brought in twice that amount of money. The total value of farm products exported in 1901 was $951,628,331.

BOLD BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.

Cashier at Fortville, Ind., Faces a Gun, But Fights Pluckily.

Indianapolis, Ind.—"Give me $2500 and be quick about it!" said an unknown man to Assistant Cashier Prittipo in the Fortville bank.

Mr. Prittipo dodged behind the counter for a club kept ready for such emergencies. Quickly the robber opened fire. Two shots missed the mark. Then the banker rushed at him.

A crowd collected and the robber hastily made his exit, turning his revolver on the crowd as he passed out of the door.

Half a dozen armed men tracked the robber to a nearby wood, surrounded him and demanded his surrender. He opened fire with his revolver, sending half a dozen shots among the posse.

John Hills, armed with a rifle, returned the fire and at the second shot wounded the man in the hand. The robber then dropped his revolver and surrendered.

Later detectives from Indianapolis identified him as C. A. Hall, of Marion, Ohio. He formerly was a resident of Indianapolis, where he was engaged as a plumber.

Big Fire in Albany, N. Y.

One fireman dead, one in the hospital fatally hurt, and a number seriously injured, in additon to a monetary loss variously estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000, is the result of a fire which occurred in the heart of the business district of Albany, N. Y.

Lightning Kills Twenty-five Sheep.

Lightning killed twenty-five Southdown sheep at one time near Charlotte, N. C. The animals had huddled under a tree to escape the storm when the stroke killed them.

Two Children Die From Burns.

Nellie McTague, aged five years, and her three-year-old brother, William, children of Martin McTague, were so badly burned at their home in Philadelphia that they died in a hospital a few hours later. The children were in bed at the time they were burned, and were alone in the room. It is supposed they had been playing with matches.

Swiss-Italian Rupture Settled.

The Swiss and Italian Governments have settled their diplomatic rupture, and the respective Ministers will resume their posts.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE WEST

Property Damaged and People Terrorized in California.

Shocks in Nebraska and South Dakota Many Hours Later — Dry River Bed Filled With Water.

Santa Barbara, Cal. — The worst earthquake Southern California has had in years caused much damage from Lompoc to Santa Maria, the centre of activity evidently being nearly at the latter place. The first shock was felt a few minutes past 11 o'clock, vibrations continuing for several minutes. Shortly after there were fourteen distinct shocks, but none so severe as the first. Nearly fifteen minutes elapsed between the first and final shocks.

In the Careaga oil fields large fissures were cut in the earth. Two tanks containing 3000 barrels of oil each were wrecked, oil flooding the district. Nearly all of the surface pipe lines for conveying oil and water were twisted or broken in such a manner that renewal will be necessary.

At Los Alamos adobe buildings were razed to the ground while in business places windows were broken and goods on shelves thrown to the floor.

Lompoc, several miles to the southwest, shared badly. The city is practically without a water supply, as the mains were broken and water has been flooding certain districts. The Santa Inez River, which in summer is usually a small stream but in winter a torrent was comparatively dry. Now water is rushing over the river bed as during a freshet. No one will attempt to explain this phenomenon. The presence of such a large volume of water at this time is considered some compensation for the damage in other ways.

Over 100 years ago the Franciscan fathers undertook to establish a mission at Lompoc. The large building was nearly completed after several years of hard work, when an earthquake visited the district and utterly destroyed the edifice. Further attempts to build at that point were abandoned.

Omaha, Neb.—More than 100 towns in Central and Northeastern Nebraska and Southeastern South Dakota were visited by severe earthquakes shortly after noon. The disturbances came from the northwest and no great amount of damage was done at any one place. Because this was the first earthquake in the history of Nebraska great excitement was caused.

The country over which the shock was felt is 200 miles square and includes two Indian reservations. Here, while no damage occurred by reason of the nature of the houses, the greatest excitement was caused.

The shocks lasted ten minutes, and were at intervals of three, four and three minutes. Among the towns reporting the heaviest shocks are Neligh, O'Neill, Norfolk, Tilden, Hooper, Battle Creek, Elgin, Petersburg, Ewing, Plainview, Albion and Madison.

FIFTH LYNCHING FOR A MURDER.

Negro Who Eluded Many Posses at Last Hunted Down by a Mob.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—In the mountains fifteen miles northwest of Beverly a mob with rifles and bloodhounds, who have been hunting the murderer of Chief of Police Wilmoth of Womelsdorf, came upon the fugitive and a battle followed.

The negro, who had confessed the murder to another negro, stood at bay, and, with one arm broken, fired at least 100 shots at his pursuers, who closed in upon him. He was struck by several bullets, but none in a vital place and so the unequal combat went on until the murderer fell with 100 bullets in his body.

A rope was then procured and the body was swung up to a tree with this placard written on a piece of cardboard on it: "The days of the hated negro have ended."

After the shooting the mob dispersed. The name of the negro is not known, but that he was a desperate character, as well as a shrewd one, is shown by the long chase required to find him. He eluded posse after posse and made a desperate fight with no show of escape.

All negroes within a radius of ten miles of Womelsdorf have left. Four negroes have been killed, two of them admittedly innocent, as a result of the death of Chief Wilmoth.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

Savannah, Ga.—John Wise, a negro, was lynched near Pembroke, Bryan County, for assaulting Mrs. John Smith. He was wounded before being caught, placed aboard a train and taken to the scene of his crime, where he was hanged to a telegraph pole.

BOERS YET, SAYS BOTHA.

He Tells the Beaten Army to Keep Up the Spirit of Nationality.

Cape Town, South Africa.—Generals Botha and Delarey, the old Boers leaders, in their speeches to their compatriots here have insisted upon the preservation of their nationality. General Botha said that darkness was in front of them, but that faith would carry them through. Africa was their fatherland, their birthright and inheritance.

General Delarey said he respected his British opponents, but grieved when he thought of the burghers who surrendered and became National scouts under the British. The conduct of the Boer women throughout the bitter struggle had made the fighting burghers taste many sweet drops.

British Cabinet Change.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will, it is announced at London, succeed the Right Hon. Gerald W. Balfour as President of the Board of Trade.

Anti-Imperialists' Open Letter.

In an open letter to President Roosevelt the anti-imperialists' committee arraign the Army for cruelties in the Philippines, and offer to sustain all charges before courts-martial.

Newsy Gleanings

Korea has promised to be represented at the 1904 exposition in St. Louis.

The cholera epidemic in the Far East is said to be the worst in twenty years.

A war against the guillotine is being waged in France, with some chance of success.

Emperor William has selected several army officers to visit America to study horse breeding and the remount system.

Professor Wagner, of Vienna, thinks the whole of Venice is doomed. The foundations sinking so many years, he says, cannot support the buildings.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt approved the court-martial sentences of Major Glenn and Lieutenant Gaujot for cruelty to Filipinos, and disapproved the acquittal of Lieutenant Cook.

It was stated that Consul-General Bragg was likely to be recalled or transferred from Havana as a result of his criticism of the Cubans.

The Catholic Missionary Union received a gift of $10,000 for the establishment of the apostolic mission house which is to be opened for the training of Roman Catholic priests.

Secretary Shaw denied that he had established a five-year service limit in the Treasury Department.

Hannis Taylor, Former Minister to Spain, was reappointed as Special Counsel for the Department of Justice before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

The Court of Inquiry which investigated the grounding of the battleship Illinois, while entering Christiania recently, found that no blame attached to the officers or crew.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The typhoon which prevailed over Central Luzon for some days subsided.

A quiet meeting in opposition to the friars was held at Manila.

An analysis of the water at Manila showed that it was uncontaminated.

A native, reared as a Christian in Spain, was said to be the Sultan of the mysterious race of white Filipinos in the Island of Mindanao.

Over 7000 cigar makers went on strike at Manila.

The bodies of the teachers murdered in the Philippines will be brought to the United States.

The Civil Service Commission issued a statement expressing gratification at the remarkable showing made by native Porto Ricans in the postal service examinations recently held at San Juan.

Ross Douglass, formerly Treasurer of the Island of Cebu, P. I., was found guilty of embezzlement.

DOMESTIC.

An unknown negro, apparently without cause, shot and killed Arthur A. Schneider, at Chicago, and escaped.

Albert Edward Tower, whose wife killed her son and herself at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last April, will wed Miss Mary Towne Bogardus, a former telephone girl.

A premature blast at the Clay Mine, New Cumberland, W. Va., killed two miners, who leave large families.

Angry from drinking, John Dickenson shot and killed Roe and Jack Dyer at a picnic at Vanceburg, Ky.

Bad feeling over a lawsuit caused the murder of Sherman Dyer by Berry Donahue at Luttrell, Tenn.

The Coroner's Jury that investigated the Johnstown, Pa., mine disaster, exonerated the company from blame.

William J. White, cashier of the Board of Public Works at San Francisco, Cal., had disappeared and it was officially announced that he was several thousand dollars short in his accounts.

The cloudburst in New York State effected nearly eighty square miles of territory and caused nearly $250,000 damage.

Because of ill health Police Justice J. McKenny White declined the police marshalship of Baltimore, Md.

Incendiaries almost succeeded in blowing up Fort Stevens, a new military post near Astoria, Ore., and left a threatening letter.

The Common Pleas Court, at Cambridge, Ohio, decided that the municipal local option law enacted last winter, known as the Beal law, is constitutional.

Julia Pigg, colored, was fined $5 by Police Judge McCann at Louisville, Ky., because she maliciously sat on the cat of a neighbor with whom she had quarrelled.

The Republicans of Morris County, Kan., nominated Miss Kate Beering for Treasurer.

As a result of a water famine, Trinidad, Col., was without fire protection, and water for domestic purposes had to be purchased by the bucketful.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chase Ingalls, mother of the late Senator Ingalls, died in Haverhill, Mass.

Lightning killed E. White, a farmer, and his son, at Indianapolis, Ind.

FOREIGN.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, was conferred on the Colonial Premiers.

The provisional government of Haiti declared General Firman, the revolutionary leader, an outlaw.

Anxiety was expressed in Paris regarding the results of the Anglo-Japanese agreement on Korea.

The Costa Rican Government, it was announced, will grant Chile a coaling station on Cocos Island, in the Pacific.

Insurgents in Venezuela defeated reinforcements on the way to General Castro, and captured a qu

In every town and village may be had, the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

A bucket 743 miles deep and 743 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean. The bucket could rest quite firmly on the British isles. To fill the bucket one would need to work 10,000 steam pumps, each sucking up 1,000 tons of sea.

Mexico has an area of 751,000 square miles or nearly one-fourth that of the United States

Prudence is common sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination and of address.

More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are made in the United States.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery

Home of Swamp-Root.

and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

ISAAC H MEEKINS.

*** Attorney-at-Law. ***

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KEATON'S HOTEL,

WM. G. SYMONS, & SON, PROPS.,

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☞Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manage

KEEP THEM AT HOME.

The remark has been made that North Carolina is a good State to move from, and judging from the number of men of brains, pluck and energy who in the past have gone and are still going to other States to seek livelihood it seems that a good many believe in the truth of the saying.

This emigration is of a class that the State can least afford to loose. The worthless, shiftless, those we could best spare, who are of no good or credit to the State, stay at home and the bright, brainy young men who want to make a name for themselves go beyond her borders to better their condition. Many of the brightest and most prominent men of other States are natives of North Carolina, men born and educated in this State, who when the time arrives to begin their life work seek other fields of labor where greater rewards await their labor. We find them in the halls of congress, on the bench, in journalism, in the pulpit and in other honorable positions North Carolinians, who are credited to the States of their adoption.

Our State has suffered greatly from this in the past and this deplorable condition seems likely to continue indefinitely unless something is done to stop this drawing on our State's best resources.

What is the reason for this almost universal desire to abandon this State for other fields of labor, this general belief that greater opportunities are offered elsewhere? That a prophet is not without honor save in his own country is as true today as when it was divinely spoken nineteen hundred years ago. While we let our young men go to other States to seek positions they should be given at home, we seek beyond our borders for men not a bit better qualified for the positions given them or worthy of the honors conferred upon them than the ones we let go forth among strangers to win the honors and reputations they should receive at home.

When North Carolina learns to appreciate her own sons and to make it worth their while to stay at home this unfortunate condition of affairs will cease and not till then.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1902.

Probably no more valuable compendium of political and economic information was ever compiled than the Republican Text Book which is made public today, by the Republican Congressional Committee. A quotation srom President McKinley is made the motto of the book. It reads: "You do not have to guess what the Republican party will do, the world knows its purposes. It has embodied them in law, and executed them in administration." The Committee reviews the results accomplished by the party and draws attention to the fact that the anti-trust law was placed on the statutes over the united opposition of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. A review of the prosperity attained under the Republican policy of protection follows, together with a brief sketch of the invasion of Europe by American industries. It is pointed out that the imports of the United States amount to $881,421,000 and the exports to $1,465,380,900 and considerable space is devoted to the results of protection as shown by the last census. The very remarkable growth of the textile industry, especially in the south, is one of the most gratifying results of the protective system. The extent to which the Committee has found it advisable to quote from the utterances of President Roosevelt is most complimentary to the youngest President who has ever filled the office.

No more striking statement is to be found in the Republican Text Book than the comparison of the wages paid to artisans in the United States and in Great Britan. Space will not permit more than a brief quotation, but the figures here given are typical of the whole. Blacksmiths recieve as wages, in New York $2.45 per day, in London $1.62½ per day, in Chicago $2.80 per day, in Glasgow $1.48 per day. Blacksmiths helpers recieve in Chisago $1.60½ per day, in Manchester .93½, in St. Louis $1.65 per day,in Glasgow 0.85½ per day. Carpenters receive in New York $3.49½ per day, in London $1.68½ in St. Louis $280 per day, in Manchester 150½, in Chicago $2.54, in Glasgow 1.53½ per day.

One of the most interesting chapters in the Text Book is devoted to the trusts. The attitude of the two parties is clearly defined on this question. "That of the democratic party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican party, to much restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control; of legitimate enterprise through great manufactures reducted and permanency of embodyment is assured." The attitude of the Democrats is emphasized by the figures, which show that out of a total value of manufactures produced in the United States, i. e., $13,004,400,143, but $1,667,360,941 worth are produced by the trusts, or, expressed in precentage but 12.8 per cent. One other item is of especial interest in view of the agitation promoted by the Democrats in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber. The lumber indurtry of the country aggeagates $1,030,906,c76, of only 2 per cent. is produced by trusts. The Text Book discusses the Philippine question at much length, showing that under Republican direction peace has been established in the islands and a civil government inaugurated. The figures given in regard to the production of gold and silver will remove every remaining doubt there may be in the mind of any sensible person in regard to the wisdom of the Republican monetary policy and the gratifying growth of the free delivery of mail in the rural districts is shown to be a direct result of the prosperity which the country enjoys as a result of its wisdom in intrusting national and state affairs judicious administration of the Republican party. The Committee is to be complimented on the complation of a book which will prove of invaluable service to those gentlemen on whom will devolve the duty of rendering to the country an account of the Republican stewardship.

HYDE COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Hyde County, North Carolina, met July 30th, 1902, in the Court House at Swan Quarter, in open convention, which was called to order by A. Berry, Chairman, who upon motion was elected permanent Chairman, and Joseph Hodges, Secretary.

The Chairman, after thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, stated that they had assembled in the hopes of accessions to the party; that prejudices and bad passions were being dismissed from the minds and hearts of the people, that Democrats were becoming penitent and that many of them would undoubtedly join the party of progress and sound policies.

Mr. Berry explained that they had met for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Convention, which they proceeded to do, and after which they proceeded to recorganize the party throughout the County, and elected new Township Committeemen as follows:

Burgess Mill Precinct—F. L Satterthwaite Doc. Dunbar and W. A. Russ.

Sladesville Precinct—A. S. Mason, A. B. Credle and Griffin Mason.

Swan Quarter Precinct—H. L. McGowan, Joseph Hodges and D. S. Jarvis.

Fairfield Precinct—A. G. Andson, L. S. Smith and W. B. Nixon.

Englehard Precinct—A. S. Gibbs, Tine Harris and Isaiah Gibbs.

Lake Landing Precinct—D. S. McGowan, B. T. Carrawan and Jas. A. Gibbs.

Ocracoke Precinct—W. E. Howard, C. S. McWilliams and George Simpson.

The Precinct Committeemen then elected the following to serve as the Republican Executive Committee for Hyde County, viz: A. Berry, Chairman; B. G. Newman, G. W. Hodges, Anson S Gibbs and C. S. McWilliams.

Upon motion it was ordered to have these proceedings published in "The North Carolian" a Republican newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Convention then stood adjourned sine die.

A. BERRY, Chairman.
JOSEPH HODGES, Secretary.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of R. H. Raper, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of R H. Raper, of Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1902, the said R. H. Raper was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 4 o'clock, p. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CHARLES GUIRKIN,
Referee.

Elizabeth City, N. C., August 2, 1902.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of T. C. Jones, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of T. C. Jones, of Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank, and district aforesaid a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1902, the said T. C. Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 12th day of August, 1902, at 4 o'clock, p. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

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Look here fellows, this is THE CAROLINIAN, the only republican paper in the district.

Your time is limited and so is ours. A few words will do the job. We want you to help us push this thing.

The country is galloping full tilt right into another campaign—a campaign which promises to be the hottest one on record—and we need to be well organized and well drilled in order to successfully combat the democrats.

Now boys, one of the safest and surest ways to advance the interests of the Republican party is to get a double-geared shuffle on yourself and help us to scatter CAROLINIANS all over the district.

Just think of getting a paper like this every week for one dollar a year! A republican who is too penurious to pay that much for this paper one year is a pretty good democrat.

We want to ask you to read this copy to all your republican neighbors and ask them to subscribe with you. We offer THE CAROLINIAN at seventy-five cents a year in clubs of four or more, cash subscriptions. Now don't you honestly think that's a bargain? Suppose you run out and tell the boys about this.

After you get all the subs you can, then send us the names and addresses of all the other good republicans you know and let us send them sample copies. We would be glad to have the address of every live, hustling republican in the district.

Now don't forget what we have told you. We expect to hear from you in a few days with a "rousin" big list of subscribers, and if you love your home and your country as well as you ought to we certainly will not be disappointed.

We do not offer you the whole world in a gold frame with a ribbon to hang it up by, but we do offer to preach you some mighty straight republican gospel if you'll only send us a little of your surplus cash to buy paper and ink with.

If A Man Lie To You.

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and feaver is a bottle of Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. Price,25c.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion

To Cure A Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Brommo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Other Way.

He—Bertha, I am going to ask you a question, a question which will have a lasting effect upon my life as you answer it. Bertha, dear, will you be a sister to me?

She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No. Cure, No Pay. 50c

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Elizabeth Pool I herby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for peyment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Administrator.

July 21, 1902.

F. H. Ziegler,

Succesor to John H. Ziegler.

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From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

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Special advantages in Music and Business Departments. Faculty of nine teachers. Enrollment past year 225. Lowest rates of Tuition consistent with high grade work. Board at moderate rates. Building will be enlarged this summer in order to accomodate increased attendance.

Fall term opens September 15, 1902. Write for catalogue.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Looked Like Economy.

Uncle Hiram (just back from the big city)—I don't think that nephew of our'n is got as much money as he makes out he has.

Aunt Emily—Why, I thought you said he had such a nice home in the city.

Uncle Hiram—But I didn't tell ye nothin about him havin both them little girls o' his'n playin on the same planner at once. I tell ye he's a-gettin hard up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Need More Help.

Often the over taxed organs of digestion cry out for help by Dyspepsia's pains, Nausea, Dizziness Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

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(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat-flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

CHEERED THE CENSOR.

How a Gallant Irish Regiment Took an After Battle Scolding.

The leading regiment of our column was the Fifty-third, commanded that day by Major Payn, afterward General Sir William Payn, K. C. B., a very fine regiment, who, being mostly Irishmen, were eager to meet their enemy. Meanwhile I received orders to cross the river by a ford and get round the enemy's right flank, and I had gone for this purpose and was crossing about a quarter of a mile lower down, when suddenly I heard loud cheering and a heavy musketry fire, and then I saw our troops gallantly advancing across the bridge to the assault.

It turned out to be the Fifty-third, who, tired of the delay under fire and, it was whispered, hearing that Sir Colin had sent for his pet highlanders to take the bridge, took their bits between their teeth and without any further orders determined to rush the bridge themselves, which they accordingly did, and with great success. The enemy, once forced out of their position, showed but a poor, desultory fight and, as at Cawnpur, fell an easy prey to the cavalry, who, having crossed, some by the bridge and others, including myself, by the ford, fell on them and pursued them with such success that we captured every gun they had.

The Fifty-third were well pleased with themselves and the result of the fight they had so suddenly initiated, but we heard that Sir Colin was greatly annoyed with them and after the action rated them soundly for their insubordination. But little did these wild Irishmen care. They had had their fight, and a real good one, so far as they were concerned, and as Sir Colin concluded his speech of rebuke they gave him three cheers, and giving three cheers more for General Mansfield, Sir Colin's chief of staff, who had formerly commanded their regiment, they quite upset the chief's equanimity, but at the same time cleared away his wrath.—"Old Memories."

Iron In the Sixteenth Century.

The cost of the railings around St. Paul's cathedral (claimed by several Sussex parishes, but really made at Lamberhurst, a parish partly in Kent) is recorded in the account books of the manufactory as having been £11,202 0s. 6d. The total weight was 200 tons. The amount of employment given may be conjectured from the statement of Richard Woodman, one of the Marian martyrs burned at Lewes in 1557, that he had set a hundred persons to work for the year together.—London Spectator.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run down systems. Electric bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and expels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. I. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON. MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived.

C. B. MASON,
Marble Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE HEAD

Of the State's Educational System.

Academic Department;
Law
Medicine,
Pharmacy

One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers and to ministers' sons. Loans for the needy.

563 Students
54 Instructors

New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System.

Fall term begins September 8, 1902. Address,

F P Venable, President,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Pedagogical
Musical

Session opens September 16th. Expenses $100 to $140; for non-residents of the State $150. Faculty 33 members. Practice and Observation School connected with the College. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

WE ARE MAKING AND SELLING

THE PUREST ICE IN THE CITY.

Our prices are alike to every customer taking like quantities, and we do not intend to be undersold.

The public knows that we have the capacity and the equipment to furnish more ICE than can be used in this territory.

We do not claim to own you but respectfully solicit your patronage

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

It Costs You 2c to Get Our Prices

And it Might Save You 2 Dollars.

CAROLINIAN PUB. COMPANY.

The Proper Fitting

of EYE GLASSES and SPECTACLES is no experiment with me. You can get just what you need at a very moderate cost.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Hathaway,

OPTICIAN.

Poindexter St.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, I. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Grimes; Harbor Master, J. Medlin.

Collector of Customs—W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. W. Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge pastor; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, B. B. White. Jas. Newbold, keeper of Alms House. Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harris Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Albemarle Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. S. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Back Again

Having recovered from a recent attack of typhoid fever I resume my duties as manager of the Albemarle Steam Laundry and am prepared to do the very best of work. Your patronage solicited.

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

PHONE 125.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:45, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City 9:45, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12:30, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz City daily except Sunday) 5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton 6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Close connections with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Cape Charles, Bay Line Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE,

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamer leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamer from Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C., south bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Neuse, 6 p. m. are very Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Other Main way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and W. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamer leave Pelhaven daily except Sunday 7:30 a. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Loch Creek Arrive same day at 5:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

Further information apply to W. H. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the Superintendence of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Co. at Norfolk, Va.

W. H. KING, H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen'l Mng'r. Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Ag't

Littleton High School,

LITTLETON, N. C.

Fall term begins August 25, 1902. A high grade school for young men and boys located at a health resort. 15 minutes walk to Panacea Springs, 5 minutes walk to Shaws' Healing Spring. For further information communicate with the principal.

Saves a Woman's Life

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often", she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by All Druggists and South Mills Drug Co. Price 50c and $1,00. Trial bottles free.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug., 7 1902.

LOCAL GLEANINGS

Miss Bessie Morgan of shawboro was in the city this week.

Miss Mattie Cartwright has returned from a visit to Coinjock.

Mr. C. E Kramer and family left for the North, Wednesday.

Miss. Marie Kramer arrived home home from Littleton, Monday.

Mr. S. A. Newby of Norfolk is in the city for a few days.

Messers. O. F. Gilbert and Carl Blades are at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Mae Wood left Tuesday for Waynesville, N. C. to spend the summer.

Miss Tilla Elliot, left Wednesday to spend her vacation at Virginia Beach.

Miss May Riddick, of Hertford, is visiting Miss Irene Allen in Road street.

Miss Byrd Kramer, has accepted a position as stenographer at the Knitting Mill.

Miss Eula Wallace, after spending a short time at Shawboro has returned to the city.

Mr. O. B. West left Monday for Columbia and other points to spend his vacation.

Miss Louis James, who has been visiting friends in Hertford, returned home Saturday.

Mr. John G. Wallace Jr., of Walaceton left Saturday after spending a few days in Betsy.

Miss Louise Cropsey left Saturday on an extended trip to her former home in New York.

Miss Annie Mae Wilcox left Saturday for Nag's Head where she will remain some time.

The steamer Newbern erried a large crowd of colored excursionests to Edenton Wednesday.

Miss Neppie Burgess, a very popular saleslady of McCabe and Grice, left Sunday for Nag's Head.

Mr. S. C, Williams has accepted a position with the Hotel Arlington. We welcome you to our midst.

Miss Lovie Whitehurst and Della Cartwright returned last week from a pleasant visit to Weeksville.

Mr. C. G. Psitchard, Superintendant of the E. City Telephone Co., is spending his vacation at Nag's Head.

Miss Byrd Kramer, who has been spending her vacation at Money Point, Va., arrived home Saturday.

Miss Olive Scarborough, who has been visiting Miss Carrie Cherry for some time returned to her home in Berkley Monday.

Miss Cornie White passed through here from Enenton on her way to Nag's Head to spend the summer with Mrs. James Aydlett.

Mrs. S. S. Lamb, who has been visiting her mother Mrs. George Scott, on Road street, left Tuesday for her home in Aiken, South Carolina.

Mrs. Jeter C. Pritchard, wife of United States Senator Pritchard, died in the hospital at Asheville, N.C. on Saturday of last week. The funeral was held on Sunday at Marshall, the Senators home. We extend to the bereaved our sympathy.

A Painful Accident.

A scaffolding ungirdles the new residence of Mr. Allan Kramer, a distance of twenty feet above the ground. Mr. Kramer mounted this scaffolding yesterday morning. In some unaccountable manner he tripped and plunged to the ground sustaing injuries of a very painful nature.

Meet Death in a Storm.

Herskins and Talmage Brothers, the sons of Mr. Nelson Brothers, living near Rosedale, met violent death in Tuesday's storm. They were seated in a cart preparatory to leaving the house of their grandfather, to whom they had been paying a visit. While they lingered to say the last farewell the fearful storm burst upon them. The wind wrenched a limb from a nearby tree and hurled it into the vehicle, crushing their skulls and otherwise maukling their bodies.

Commissioners Meet.

At the regular monthley meeting of the City Council held on Monday night last, several matters of interest were discussed. The most important one to the majority of the ordinance present was the ordinance prohibiting all under twenty one years from entering pool or billard rooms. An effort was made at the last meeting to repeal this ordinance, the same being tabled until this meeting. After a speech from one of our young attorneys it was put to a vote and modified and instead of twenty one years it is now eighteen. Also an ordinance that all persons under twenty one, caught smooking cigaretts on the streets should be fined $1,00 and costs.

Unsolicted Testimonials

A Wheaton, Ill., lady who had "tried everything in vain until I commenced taking your valuable remedy," has written, if the Wheaton News can be believed, the following testimonial to a country druggist who is booming a new tonic:

DEAR SIR: Before taking your medicine I was too weak to spank the baby, but now I can lick my husband. Heaven bless you.

This reminds one of the Shakopee man who was nearly blind and took Dr. Sawyer's wonderful Elixir. He wrote:

DEAR SIR: Before taking your Elixir I could not see six inches before my face. Yesterday I saw wood. I feel that I ought to let these facts be known. Send me another bottle.

Phineas E. Perkins, of Mound Centre, S. D., says that before trying the Snake Cure "he had not drawn a sober breath for twentyfive years." Last Sunday he drew several sober breaths, greately to the astonishment of his wife, and without injury to his health. He expects a perfect cure—some time.—Minneapolis Journal.

Evangelist Schoolfield Dead.

Danville, Va., Aug. 5.—Mr. James E. Schoolfield, widely known as an evangelist, died here at 12:30 o'clock this morning. He has been ill for some weeks with typhoid feaver, which became complicated with other ailments. He was prominent in this city, where he was immediately identified with important industrial developments and enjoyed the esteem and unbounded confidence of all classes. He was a prominent Mason and was at one time an officer of the Grand Commandery, Knight Templars, of Virginia. He was the founder of the Riverside Cotton mills of this city and was for years engaged in the hardware business. He was 52 years old.

Fashion and Religion.

An editor in a certain town not far away, who sometimes goes to church on Sunday, has come to the following sensible conclusion: "The ladies should take off their hats in Church." No preacher can inspire a man who is looking into a lapsided aggregation of dead birds, chameleon skins, stuffed weasles, ribbons, head jets, sticks, straws, paper flowers, corn tassels and thistle down. It makes a sinner feel lost in the wilderness.—Exchange.

Schooner Wrecked.

The gasoline boat Ray collided with the schooner Southern Cross, last night, and shattered the port bow of the latter vessel. The accident occurred off Cobbs Point at about 9:30 o'clock. The schooner filled and capsized and would have sunk but for a cargo of lumber within her hold. The Ray brought the crew of the ill fated vessel to this city.

Camp Meeting.

Rev. W. J. Sawyer, (col.) requests us to announce that his Camp meeting will commence on the 10th of this month, at Princess Ann Ave., Norfolk, Va., and that all Elizabeth City friends are invited.

She Started Early.

A martinet of a sergeant deciding to get married, some of his men decided that when the happy event came off it would be a fitting occasion to pay back with interest old scores, especially as their friends decided to keep up the time honored custom of throwing rice and old shoes at the happy couple.

On the eventful day when the happy pair emerged from their quarters they were greeted with a perfect shower of rice and old shoes, but one Tommy had slily substituted a big pair of regulation Bluchers, which he threw with such unerring aim that the missile caught the sergeant just above the eye, inflicting a nasty cut.

Directly the ceremony was over the sergeant immediately went to the hospital to have the wound dressed. The doctor, after examining the swollen and discolored optic, inquired how it was done.

"Well, sir," replied the sergeant, "I got married today, and"—

But was cut short by the doctor (a married man) exclaiming:

"Oh, I see! That explains it; but, by Jove, she's started early!"—London Answers.

Value of Diamonds.

As to the value of diamonds, perfectly white stones or decided tints of red, rose, green or blue are most highly prized. Fine cinnamon and salmon or brown, black or yellow stones also are esteemed. If flawless and without tint of any kind, they are termed first water. If they possess a steely blue color, at times almost opalescent, they are called blue white. Such are usually Brazilian stones. Exceptionally perfect stones are termed gems, and for such there is no fixed value, the price depending on the purity and the brilliancy of the stone. The term first water varies in meaning, according to the class of goods carried by the dealer using it.

It is impossible to estimate the value of a diamond by its weight. Color, brilliancy, cut and general perfection of the stone all are to be taken into account. Of two stones, both flawless and weighing ten carats, one may be worth $800 and the other $12,000. Exceptional stones often bring special prices. Off color or imperfect stones sell at an average price per carat regardless of size.

Like Unto Like.

"And love restored his reason," said the sweet young thing in concluding her story.

"It is the first time," returned the old bachelor, "that I ever heard of insanity curing insanity."—Chicago Post.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

A DREARY EXISTENCE

THE LONELINESS OF THE ENGLISH LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

At the Bishop Station the Sentinel That Lights the Waves Lives In Almost Utter Isolation—A Service With Few Enticing Features.

During the storms that rage intermittently around the English coast in winter the landsman's mind turns in sympathy toward those who in ship or lifeboat are fighting the waves for dear life. But how often does he give one thought to the men who immure themselves in the lighthouses that stud the coast?

"I would rather spend my life in a penal settlement than be a lighthouse keeper," declared a man to the writer after a visit to the Bishop lighthouse, off the Cornish coast. "A convict does see a little of the world he lives in, but a lighthouse keeper sees nothing but a dreary expanse of water. I am not surprised that many of them should lose their mental balance."

The visitor to the Bishop lighthouse did not overcolor the picture. It was only the other day that one read of the Longships lighthouse, also off the coast of Cornwall, having been completely isolated for many weeks in consequence of fearful storms. The keepers had been reduced to smoking coffee, hops and tea leaves, though, fortunately, they had not wanted for food.

The keepers of the famous Eddystone lighthouse not infrequently find themselves in a similar predicament. In a gale the waves that buffet themselves against this wonderful monument to the engineering skill of the country are of such stupendous magnitude that they rise to a height of 200 feet and sweep right over the lantern. To those cooped up inside the sound of these waves is like that of a battery of guns at close quarters. "At such times the house shakes like a tree with a man on the top of it," was the graphic description of one who spent many years of his life there.

The new Eddystone is the roomiest and most comfortable of all our rock lighthouses. A sectional view of it shows the various compartments, commencing at the bottom with the water tank; then the entrance, the two oil receptacles, the storeroom, the crane, the living apartment, the low light, the bedroom and the service room in the order named. Formerly only two keepers were employed in the lighthouse, but a grim incident resulted in their number being increased. One of the two men died. So fierce ran the seas that the remaining keeper could not get the body of his late comrade to the shore. For a month the tempestuous weather continued, and for a month the surviving keeper lived alone with the body as his only companion. He was afraid to cast it into the waves, for he might be accused of murder.

Keepers of rock lighthouses do not last long. The incessant pounding of the waves against the building, the loneliness, the want of fresh air and exercise reduce the men to a state of nervousness that is sometimes pitiful to behold. They require a fortnight's leave every six weeks, but this liberal allowance does little to improve their physical state. A medical man whose duty it is to pay periodical visits to one of these lighthouses confesses that there is no remedy for the ills peculiar to the keepers except retirement.

The utter isolation of the silent sentinels of our coast is well illustrated by the case of the Bishop lighthouse aforementioned, which stands right out in the Atlantic. Not once in a year is it calm enough for the superintendent to land his stores at the lighthouse steps. They have to be hauled up by means of a windlass from above. A visitor bold enough to visit the place is "admitted" in a similar way. He places one foot in a noose at the end of a rope, which is thrown down to his boat, and, gripping the rope firmly above his head, he is drawn up to the "see off," as the plinth around the lighthouse is called. Thence he climbs up a perpendicular ladder to the door of the house.

Superstition adds a terror to the life of the men in this lighthouse, for the first structure was washed away bodily, and the keepers believe that the rock is haunted. A fear of a different kind keeps the men of Muckle Flugga lighthouse, the most northern point of Scotland, on the tenterhooks of a terrible suspense. On three occasions the huge black rock on which the lighthouse stands has been shaken by an earthquake.

There is something comical, though characteristic of the stiff necked Scot, in a story which comes from a neighboring lighthouse which is the charge of two families. They live on a desert island. From year end to year end they never see a visitor except the man who brings their stores. Eighteen months ago the heads of the two families quarreled, and ever since they have ceased to speak.

At the shore lighthouse of Ushinish the keeper's family has to travel 40 miles to "kirk." It is no reflection on their piety to add that they are not regular attendants.

The lighthouse keeper receives a maximum wage of £75 a year, out of which he has to supply his own rations. These consist of such unappetizing edibles as tinned beef and hard biscuits, usually washed down with weak tea and condensed milk. No intoxicating liquors are allowed.—London Mail.

The children of different countries have different tastes, but th swords are wanted all over the world.

The Tartars owe their alphabet to the Christian missionaries known as the Nestorians.

His Record as an Abstainer.

She—Are you a total abstainer, Colonel Blue Grass?

He—Yes, ma'am. I hain't touched water for 40 years.—Chicago News.

In the coaching days it cost from £8 to £9 to go from York to London.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

Don't plod along like your grandmother did before you, scouring and scrubbing, bending and rubbing.

GOLD DUST

makes housework easy. It cleans everything and injures nothing. More economical than soap.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

REMNANTS

REMNANTS REMNANTS

A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY ON SEASONABLE GOODS.

Summer is only about half gone. Lots of time to wear cool things yet. Our fall stock will be coming in in about fifteen days and we want to clear shelves for fall goods. All strictly summer goods are priced to move.

REMNANTS and SHORT LENGTHS are marked to about half value.

Sale begins Thursday, Aug. 7th, and continues 'till goods are all sold.

The choicest values will be taken first.

The Fair

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia,

Spoons and Forks in "1847 ROGERS BROS." are Made to Match

these fancy pieces, and can be supplied at any time. If you wish table silver, including Carving Sets and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons in one pattern, purchase the "1847 Rogers Bros." ware—"*Silver Plate that Wears.*" Start with a few pieces, add others at your convenience, and you will be surprised how easily and quickly your table will be supplied with all the necessary articles in the best grade of silver plate made.

LOUIS SELIG,

LEADING JEWELER,

Corner Main and Water Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IN THIS OLD WORLD OF OURS

It is a pretty good rule to follow the leadership of critical, discriminating people, and if you keep an eye open will see this is the place where they come, for they know we serve the best and purest of everything in Cold Drinks,

Ice Cream and Ices

This is also attested by the fact that we hold our customers and are constantly adding others to our list.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the disfrict will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THAT NEW SUIT

You are thinking of getting—if it's on the fashion plate—is here ready to wear the moment you put it on.

You'll admire yourself and feel as though others admired you—and they will, too. It don't take such an awful lot of money to dress well when you know where to trade.

You may have a dozen Tailors

dancing at your command, but none of them can design for you prettier garments than these Summer Suits we are now showing. Everything a man wears is here; every late style or whim of fashion is here in clothing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.

If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.

Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

TOWN SHAKEN TO PIECES

A Heavy Earthquake Shock Caused Terror in Los Alamos, Cal.

BIG FISSURES IN THE EARTH

Every Brick Structure in Los Alamos Either Demolished or Seriously Damaged — People Fled in Panic From Their Homes—Shocks Not So Severe at Other Towns—No Lives Lost.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout the Santa Barbara Valley, and at Los Alamos, a town of 600 inhabitants, every brick building was wrecked. At that place the shock lasted half a minute. The damage to property is estimated to be over $30,000.

Throughout a strip nearly twenty miles long and four miles wide the earth was rent with wide, deep fissures, and the character of the country was changed. Hills sprang up as if by magic.

The seismic disturbances continued with but slight interruption until shortly before noon, many light shocks being felt. The first shock, which was so severe as to throw persons out of their beds at Los Alamos, was the most severe. About seventy-five shocks have been felt there since July 27.

The whole of Santa Barbara County was affected, reports of the earthquake coming from Lampoc, Santa Ynez, Ballard and other small towns. In this city the shock was slight.

The population of Los Alamos was panic-stricken. Many of the inhabitants have left the town. The Western Union Oil Company is the heaviest loser, two of its immense storage tanks being demolished, releasing thousands of gallons of oil.

No lives are known to have been lost, though there were many narrow escapes. Every brick building in the town was destroyed or badly wrecked. In nearly every house windows were broken. The Presbyterian Church, a large and handsome brick structure, was razed to the ground and a similar fate befell the general store of W. S. Wickenben, also a brick building.

The shock seems to have had a spiral motion. Goods were hurled from shelves of stores and piled in the middle of the rooms. Even such heavy articles as desks were thrown about. Not a chimney is left standing in the town. All brick walls are badly damaged, but frame structures generally escaped serious injury.

Many people appealed to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, for advice, and he told them to leave their homes. This, if anything, added to the panic.

On the following day four severe shocks of earthquakes were felt in Los Alamos Valley, and several buildings not already destroyed were cracked badly. One immense structure, a short distance from Los Alamos, was turned partly around on its foundations. Everybody who could left Los Alamos, many departing on a special train sent from San Luis Obispo.

Los Alamos is the centre of a large oil producing territory. It is situated in the Los Alamos Valley, one of the most productive valleys in the State, wheat, olives and citrus fruits being produced in abundance.

A CHILD HEROINE

Ten-Year-Old Girl Saves Her Baby Sister From Infuriated Bull.

Rochester, N. Y.—Ten-year-old Flora Williams, of Aristotle, hearing screams from the cow pasture, arrived just in time to see her baby sister tossed in the air by a vicious bull.

Without a moment's hesitation the girl grasped a stick, and, springing into the inclosure, rushed at the bull, which was making ready to toss the baby again. At the sight of the newcomer the bull diverted his attention from the baby, and with lowered head charged the girl, who calmly invited his coming. As the maddened animal dashed up the child poised her stick, and when the bull was three feet away she poked it directly into one of his eyes. The pain caused the animal to desist from further attacks, and hastily catching her little sister in her arms Flora ran from the field, little the worse for her encounter.

The baby, while badly bruised, will probably recover.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA.

Alleged Murderer Taken From a Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

Washington, D. C.—There was a lynching within twenty-five miles of Washington, when a Virginia mob of 150 white men took Charles Craven, a negro, accused of the murder of William Wilson, from the jail at Leesburg, hanged him to a tree and fired five hundred bullets into his body as soon as it was suspended.

Craven took to the woods, and for three days had been chased by bloodhounds. His pursuers had an understanding that if it was necessary to shoot the negro, they would try not to wound him mortally, in order that he might be lynched.

When captured Craven was more than half dead from exposure. He had not eaten for several days.

Coinage For July.

A statement issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, shows that during the month of July the coinage executed in the United States mints aggregated 16,566,000 pieces and was valued at $4,576,800.

Mr. Carnegie's Indiana Gifts.

Figures show that the gifts of Andrew Carnegie to Indiana cities to build libraries aggregate $710,000, and with the sums offered places that did not accept the total runs to three-fourths of a million. The bequests run from $10,000 to $75,000.

Deaf-Mute Educator's Suicide.

Charles Kerney, a deaf mute, who had a national reputation as an educator of the deaf and dumb, shot and killed himself at Decatur, Ill. Ill health is given as the cause.

Nominated a Gold Democrat.

Judge George H. Durand, a Gold Democrat, has been nominated for Governor of Michigan by the Democratic State Convention. The platform adopted is devoted almost entirely to State issues, the only mention of national issues being an indorsement of the election of United States Senators directly by the people.

Annexation Sentiment in Jamaica.

The Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, Jamaica, is encouraging the agitation in that island of annexation to the United States.

Bill Taylor, Train Robber, Captured.

Bill Taylor, the notorious Texas desperado, who has been captured in Mexico, is the chief of the train robbers who got $52,000 of Wells-Fargo Express money by the hold-up at Bermajillo, Mex., on the night of July 22. Texas officers from Dallas and Fort Worth, who know Taylor well, went to Mexico to identify the prisoner.

Habeas Corpus For Miners.

Habeas corpus proceedings to release seven men sent to jail for contempt of Judge Jackson's court were begun at Clarksburg, W. Va.

OUR UNUSUAL WEATHER

A Scientist Says That It is Not Due to Planetary Changes.

Doubts Whether Seismic Disturbances Are the Cause of the Summer's Extraordinary Rainfalls.

Geneva, N. Y.—As to whether the peculiar weather conditions of the present summer are due in whole or in part to the seismic disturbances so universally manifested of late and to the volcanic eruptions of the present year is a question which is absorbing the attention of scientists. It has been said that the unusual weather, cloudbursts, cyclones, terrific thunder storms and other atmospheric disturbances were due to planetary changes, but Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, in this city, and one of the world's best known astronomers, asserts that there can be no positive connection between the movements of the planets and the weather of this globe. Dr. Brooks said:

"I do not believe in the theory that the planets influence our atmosphere, nor do I believe that the commonly accepted idea about the effect of the moon on our weather conditions should be seriously considered. I know that my assertion that the moon can have no effect on our weather will be scouted in some quarters, but I am firmly convinced that such is the case. There have been no marked changes in the planetary system of late such as would lead an astronomer to believe that the planets are responsible for the present weather conditions."

Asked whether he thought it possible that the recent seismic disturbances or earthquakes and the volcanic eruptions had anything to do with the weather, Dr. Brooks replied that he was not prepared to submit an opinion for publication. Dr. Brooks recalled the eruption of Krakatua in 1883, when thousands of people were killed. Following that eruption there was wide remark on the coloring of the western sky at sunset. All that summer the sunsets were a blood red and scientists everywhere were trying to explain the phenomena.

It was held in some quarters," said Dr. Brooks, "that the red sunsets were caused by the dust from the volcano, but I never accepted that statement as true. The fact that before the eruption an artist had sketched and painted the peculiar sunset suns seems to have exploded the theory. However, I have kept careful watch for the same phenomena since the eruption of Mont Pelee, and I shall continue to do so for the reason that I may have been mistaken. As yet I have failed to observe any marked change in the color of the western sky."

GENERAL SMITH LEARNS FATE.

Gets First News of His Retirement as Transport Nears Shore.

San Francisco, Cal.—Standing on the bridge of the transport Thomas, eagerly waiting, with the ship's captain, for a glimpse of his native shore, General Jacob H. Smith, who was tried by court-martial for having ordered the Island of Samar transformed into "a howling wilderness," was doomed to learn that the President had retired him from active duty. The pilot boat which met the Thomas just outside the heads at 2 o'clock a. m. brought to General Smith the first news of the President's action. In the falling light of a binnacle lamp the veteran read the message that apprised him of his fate.

Six hours later, when the Thomas reached the quarantine station in the harbor, Major Duval, of the transport service, boarded the ship with his Secretary and met General Smith at the door of his cabin. A sealed document from the War Department was handed to General Smith. It contained the official notification of President Roosevelt's action, and upon reading it General Smith retired, overcome with emotion.

Upon landing General Smith, with his wife, immediately repaired to a hotel. Repeated efforts made to induce him to discuss his campaign in the Philippines and his court-martial failed entirely. He even declined to take up the subject with intimate friends.

STRANGE FREAK OF A STORM.

Great Fissure Discovered in the Ground at Troy, Ill.—Its Origin a Mystery.

Troy, Ill.—During a severe electrical storm here a cross-shaped fissure was formed in the ground near the school building, one arm of which is forty feet long and about six inches wide, and the other twenty feet long and six inches wide. Where the arms of the cross converge there is a hole two feet in diameter, and a line 150 feet long weighted with lead did not touch bottom.

The theory is advanced that a bolt of lightning entered the ground, yet those in the vicinity assert that no unusual bolt of lightning was noticed during the storm.

SHAKE-UP IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Acting Mayor Fires Chief of Police Ames, Brother of the Mayor, Who Resigned.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The resignation of Mayor Ames has been followed by a shake-up in the police force. The acting Mayor has forced Chief of Police Ames, the former Mayor's brother, to resign. He has appointed a new Chief and has fired Police Captain Flobett, "Coffee John," who was Mayor Ames's pet captain.

All this is the result of the bribery charges against Mayor Ames, his brother and various members of the Police Department.

AUSTRALIAN MINE DISASTER.

Scores of Miners Entombed in a Colliery Where Fire Rages.

Sydney, N. S. W.—An explosion occurred in the Mount Kemlla colliery at Wollongong. Up to the last reports sixty-seven bodies had been recovered and 149 of the miners had been rescued. It is believed that sixty others are still entombed, and there is little hope of their rescue. A portion of the colliery is on fire.

Parliament adjourned as a mark of sympathy with the relatives of the victims.

The National Game.

Rochester has signed Pitcher Harry Thielman, late of Newark.

Outfielder Swander, of Manchester, is being talked of as a Lajoie batsman.

Tenney, Carney and Cooley are the only Boston National batters in the 300 class.

The Boston Nationals have a team fielding average of .963, an extraordinary showing.

Lave Cross to date has made more safe hits than any other American League player.

Foster, of Providence, is still leading the Eastern League in home run hits.

Leach, of Pittsburg, is putting up the best third base work in the country, none barred.

Waddell will surely have the strike-out record in the American League. He has a huge start up to date.

The New England League directors have indefinitely suspended Barry, of Lawrence, for throwing a bat at an umpire.

Umpire Connelly says that Wilson has a most deceptive break in his ball and is the coolest pitcher for a youngster he ever saw.

MITCHELL TO THE MINERS

He Tells a Crowd of 7000 Strike Will Be Successful.

COMMANDS PEACEFUL MEANS

The Strikers' Leader Says That the Miners Themselves Only Have the Power to End the Struggle—If They Fail to Win Their Future Will be Black and Their Union Crushed—Plan of Relief.

Scranton, Pa.—The first of the series of strikers' mass meetings planned to take place at the various strike centres was held in the Roundwoods. There were 7000 strikers present from all parts of the city and the adjoining towns, one contingent having marched four miles to the meeting, headed by a band, and carrying flags and banners. National President John Mitchell, District President T. D. Nicholls, District Vice-President Adam Ryscavage, District Secretary John T. Dempsey, Organizer Mortini Memolo and Sub-District President Theophilus Phillips delivered addresses. Vice-President Ryscavage spoke in Polish and Organizer Memolo in Italian.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was brief, and dealt only with the live issues of the fight. He said in part:

"It has been said by some who are not your friends that the miners of the Scranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so. I want to know if you are going to return to work, dishonoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves." (Cries of "Never, never!" "No!" "Don't you believe it!" and the like).

"If the strike is lost, may God Almighty help the men, women and children, who depend for their subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the cost of the strike.

"I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They themselves voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mine Workers who called the strike. It will never end until you vote it ended.

"From the offices of the coal Presidents in New York comes the declaration that the strike will be settled only in their own way of settling it. I would direct your attention to similar declarations made in the 1900 strike. The Coal Trust may be powerful and strong, but the American people whose hearts throb in sympathy with the miners' cause are stronger than the Coal Trust. The American people, like a jury, have passed upon the conflict. They heard of the miners' request for betterment of condition and the operators' refusal. They heard of the miners' proposition to arbitrate and the operators' further refusal. Ninety per cent. of the people have agreed that the miners are right and the operators wrong.

"I understand there is some dissatisfaction and misunderstanding about the distribution of the relief fund. The operators have sent men among you to urge you to be dissatisfied. Through the newspapers they have told you that you were dissatisfied. We have sent a circular to all the locals which will explain in detail the plans for distributing relief, and I trust when you hear it read there will be an end to dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. While we haven't got millions, we have enough to see to it that no miner will starve during the continuance of the strike. [Loud cheers.]

"I want to appeal to men with means to refrain from applying for relief. Let the fund be used by those who are in absolute need of help. Be patient with your committees. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share of the work. Don't depend altogether on your officers to win your fight. If we are to win we must all help.

"The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased that the operators in New York to hear of the disorder in the coal regions. I want our men to exercise their rights that inure to them under the laws, but I want that no man shall transgress the laws.

"The strike will be won. [Loud and long cheers.] I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here addressing you.

"If you lose the strike, the operators will make you pay for their strike losses by reducing your wages. And, if you lose the strike, you lose your organization. I trust and hope and constantly pray you will stand as you did in 1900." [Cheers and cries of "We will!"]

COLONEL LYNCH HELD FOR TRIAL

Denies Having Had Any Mission From Leyds to the Transvaal.

London.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the Nationalist member of the Parliament who is accused of high treason during the Boer War, was taken to Bow Street Police Court and committed for trial.

Before the Court committed him Colonel Lynch made a long statement, in which he said he had gone to South Africa under contract with the Paris Journal, and that he had not expected to stay more than two months. He also arranged to serve several American publications. He denied that he saw Dr. Leyds, the Boer agent, before starting, and he asserted he had no mission from Leyds to the Transvaal.

The Colonel was visited in his cell before going to court by W. H. K. Redmond and other Nationalist leaders.

Mussolino Threatens Vengeance.

Giuseppe Mussolino, the brigand, when he was taken to the penitentiary at Portolungons, Italy, to serve a life sentence for murder, said of those who had prosecuted him: "They need not flatter themselves that they have heard the last of me; I shall reappear."

Decrease in American Exports.

American exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, decreased more than $106,000,000 from those of the preceding year, while imports increased more than $80,000,000.

Minor Mention.

Kansas farmers offer as high as $2.50 a day and board for harvesters.

Troubles with the natives in Portuguese West Africa are assuming a serious phase.

Los Angeles, Cal., has been chosen as the next place for the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The mortality from accidents to railway employes was reduced thirty-five per cent. last year by improved coupling devices.

Strikes are occurring all over Sweden, due to the discharge of men who took part in the recent suffrage strike.

Rhythmic, a blind trotter from Lexington, Ky., won the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stakes at the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting.

The N. C. A. Board of Control has decided to establish a fund for the benefit of professional bicycle riders who are injured while racing or training.

Water-polo experts of Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Harvard will form an intercollegiate league and expect to hold a tournament for the championship.

RIOTS MAR A FUNERAL

Remarkable Scenes Attend the Burial of a Rabbi in New York City.

Mourners Insulted Storm a Building and 200 Persons Are More or Less Injured—100,000 Honored the Dead.

New York City.—One hundred thousand men, women and children of the Hebrew faith thronged one narrow East Side street a few days ago to express their great grief for the death of their beloved rabbi, Jacob Joseph, late head of the orthodox Hebrew congregations of the United States. It was a most remarkable demonstration of sorrow. Its like has never before been seen in New York.

Fourteen years ago to the very day (according to the Jewish calendar) saw the streets of the lower part of this city dark with a great mass of humanity welcoming the holy man to these shores. From Wilna, Russia, he came, and thousands, who had heard of his fame as a pious and learned man, and as a clarion-tongued preacher and singer of the devout chants of the synagogue, poured out to greet him. And those same thousands, augmented by scores of other thousands, have followed him to the grave.

As the cortege was passing the big Hoe Printing Press Factory at Grand and Sheriff streets, going toward the ferry to Brooklyn, the fiercest riot in the history of the East Side was precipitated.

Some workmen, oblivious to the respect due to the dead, and incapable of appreciating the pious grief of the mourning throngs, seized the occasion to throw missiles at the procession. There is a confusion of testimony as to the nature of the objects thrown, as well as to the identity of the miscreants. It is certain, however, that the missiles flung at the paraders were sufficient to arouse their indignation to the highest pitch.

The lamentations of the mourning thousands turned to frenzy at the insult to their dead, and a conflict ensued in which scores of mourners were injured. Every window in the immense establishment of the Hoes was broken, and a vast crowd surged into the building.

A riot call was sent out, and the reserves of half a dozen police stations responded. The police charged the frenzied mob unmercifully and freely spilled the blood of the mourners. About 200 persons were injured in the fighting, including women and children.

A second riot occurred while the procession was passing the axle works of Former Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, at Kent avenue and South Sixth street. Some one hurled a heavy block of wood from an upper window into the crowd, and a repetition of the bloody affray on the Manhattan side of the river was narrowly averted. The large force of police who were called out did not hesitate to use both fists and clubs.

An impromptu meeting was held on the East Side and arrangements made for a monster gathering to protest against the alleged police brutality.

At a meeting of business and professional men, of the East Side, it was determined to organize an investigating committee to take testimony for the purpose of punishing those who were responsible for the riot and for alleged police brutality.

Several fraternal and political organizations held special meetings and adopted resolutions denouncing R. Hoe & Co. and the police.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

Heir to the Siamese Throne to Have a Pleasant Time.

Washington, D. C.—While the Crown Prince of Siam, during his approaching visit to the United States, will not be the guest of the Government, he will be entertained and shown every consideration, the money for this purpose being taken from the contingent funds

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

available for use by the President and the State Department.

The Crown Prince will reach this country about September 1, possibly before that date. A committee of entertainment will be appointed by the State Department officials, and pains will be taken to make the Crown Prince's visit an event of importance

Connecticut's Peach Crop.

The Connecticut Pomological Society has just completed a census of the coming peach crop of the State which shows that it will aggregate 341,576 bushels, or 683,152 baskets. It is estimated that at least 275,000 baskets will be shipped out of the State.

New York's Poor Hay Crop.

Harvesting of the hay crop is delayed in many sections by continued rains. In New York State there is little cut and the crop will be of poor quality.

Prominent People.

King Edward is a great lover of dogs, and has had many favorites.

The King of Portugal is an ardent tennis player, devoting most of his spare time to that sport.

Pope Leo recently gave an audience to Anna Moreni, 102 years old, the nurse of his youthful days.

Secretary Hay has left Washington, to spend the remainder of the summer at his New Hampshire home.

J. W. Hutchinson is the last survivor of the famous Hutchinson family of singers. He still sings almost as well as ever.

Miss Clara Barton has been invited by President Diaz to go to Mexico and establish a branch of the Red Cross Society there.

The Sultan of Turkey never reads anything but state papers and such laudatory articles as pass through the selecting hands of his secretary.

General Chaffee, who was recently relieved from his duties as Military Governor in the Philippines, will reach the United States early in December.

Grand Duke Boris, of Russia; the Crown Prince of Siam and Prince Chen, of China, will visit the United States within the coming three months.

MANY SHOT IN MINERS' RIOT

A Mob Attacked Non-Union Men at Shenandoah, Pa.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE

A Conflict Between Deputy Sheriff and Miners Led to a Terrific Fusillade—A Merchant Killed, Policeman Shot and Strikers Wounded—A Reign of Terror—Cause of the Trouble.

Harrisburg, Pa. — The Eighth and Twelfth regiments and the Governor's troop of cavalry were ordered to Shenandoah. The total strength of the troops numbers 1500.

Shenandoah, Pa.—A reign of terror, compared with which the scenes enacted during the riots of 1900 seem insignificant, held Shenandoah in its grasp Wednesday night. Centre street, one of the principal thoroughfares, was in the hands of an infuriated mob. Two of the borough policemen were shot, one perhaps fatally. Joseph Beddall, a leading merchant and cousin of Sheriff Beddall, was brutally clubbed to death, and upward of a score of strikers whose names could not be ascertained were shot by policemen, and it is expected that many deaths will result.

The trouble started about 6 o'clock p. m. when Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddall attempted to escort two non-union workers through the strikers' line of pickets.

The workmen were dressed in their street clothes, but one of them carried a bundle under his arm, and this aroused the suspicion of the strikers. The bundle was torn from him, and when it was found to contain a blouse and overalls the man was taken from the deputy and beaten almost to death.

In the meantime Beddall opened fire on the mob, which had gathered and emptied his revolver. Two of the shots took effect, one man being shot in the leg and the other in the foot.

The deputy and his men were now compelled to fly for their lives, and took refuge in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. The depot was soon surrounded by an angry mob of 5000, which was becoming more threatening and demonstrative every moment.

Joseph Beddall, a hardware merchant, was seen making his way through the crowd, and the mob, divining that he was carrying ammunition to those inside the depot, seized him and beat him with clubs and billies into insensibility. He died en route to the Miners' Hospital.

Shortly after this the entire borough police force arrived on the scene and escorted the deputy sheriff and his man to an engine which had been backed into the depot for that purpose. When the mob realized that they were about to escape they surrounded the engine and the engineer was afraid to move.

In a few moments, however, the police fired a volley, dispersing the crowd for a brief period, and the engineer turned on full steam and got away with his men.

Stones were now thrown thick and fast about the heads of the police, whereupon Chief John Fry gave the order to fire. At the first volley the mob fell back and several were seen to fall.

Their retreat, however, was but momentary. They turned, and with revolvers, stones and shotguns charged on the little band of policemen and made them fly for their lives. The policemen turned in their flight at short intervals and fired volley after volley at their pursuers, but the mob seemed thoroughly infuriated and smoking revolvers seemed to have no terrors for them.

When the Lehigh Railroad crossing was reached a passing freight train blocked the progress of the police, two of whom were caught and brutally beaten. One of them, Stiney Yacopsky, was fatally injured.

It is estimated that upward of 1000 shots were fired, and the wonder is that more fatalities did not result. More than twenty strikers, all of whom were foreigners, were shot, and at least two of them will die.

BOY OF SIX KILLS BROTHER.

Finds a Rifle Meant For Shooting Cats and Pulls the Trigger.

Norwalk, Conn.—George McMullen, the six-year-old son of Andrew McMullen, the sexton of Willowbrook Cemetery, Westport, shot his eight-year-old brother Charles last evening with a rifle. The little fellow died.

Mr. McMullen purchased the weapon to rid the premises of cats. He left it in his bedroom, where the boys found it. Little George told his brother that as cats were scarce he would make a target of him, and taking aim pulled the trigger. The bullet took effect in the boy's forehead.

MEN SAVED, GIRLS DROWNED.

Three Young Women Students Lost on Lake Jefferson.

St. Paul, Minn.—Three young women students of the State Agricultural College were drowned in Lake Jefferson. They were Miss Eva Fasken and Miss Mira Pye, of Faribault, and Miss Mabel Wells, of Monticello. They had gone boating with Professor C. L. Bingham and N. L. Hanson, of the college. The lake was rough, the boat was overcrowded and it was swamped. All were thrown into the water. The girls were drowned while their men companions swam to shore.

Shot His Son and Himself.

Douglas P. Dye, in a fit of insanity, at Louisville, Ky., shot his son Carroll, aged eleven years, as the boy lay sleeping and then fired one shot into his own brain, killing himself instantly. Dye imagined that his son was in danger of being kidnaped.

Russia's Note on Trusts.

The London Daily Mail says there is reason to believe that the powers will decline Russia's invitation to take part in a conference on the subject of trusts.

Commission to Make Boer War Inquiry

In the British House of Commons Prime Minister Balfour said that the commission of inquiry into the conduct of the war in South Africa had not been formed beyond the appointment of the Earl of Elgin as Chairman. Mr. Balfour thought seven members would be sufficient. He said the commission would be non-political, with military and naval representatives.

Wu Ting-fang to Remain.

Minister Wu Ting-fang has been ordered to remain at Washington indefinitely.

Asks $1,000,000 Royalty.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Rice, of Cincinnati, Ohio, asks $1,000,000 royalty from the Government on a device which has been used by the War Department since the Civil War for packing shelter tents into a roll to be carried across soldiers' shoulders. She asks twenty-five cents royalty on each one, and more than 4,000,000 have been in use. Mrs. Rice claims the patent rights.

Kitchener Praises British Troops.

Lord Kitchener has warmly commended the work done by the leaders and men of the British forces in South Africa.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western; extra	$ —	@	$ 20½
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	18	@	18½
State dairy tubs, extra	19½	@	20
Imitation creamery	17	@	18
Factory, fancy	—	@	17
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9¾
Small	—	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7½
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	22
State and Penn.	—	@	23
Western—Choice	—	@	20½
Southern—Choice	15½	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice	2 35	@	2 40
White kidney, choice	—	@	2 00
Yellow eye, choice	2 15	@	2 17½
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	1 75	@	1 77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Astrachan, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Md. & Del., green, bu. crate	40	@	75
Gooseberries, per qt.	4	@	9
Huckleberries, per qt.	6	@	9
Peaches, Ga., per carrier	50	@	1 50
S. C., per carrier	50	@	1 00
Md. & Del., per crate	50	@	1 25
Blackberries, per qt.	7	@	12
Watermelons, per 100	8 00	@	16 00
Muskmelons, per box	25	@	75
Raspberries, per pt.	4	@	8
Currants, per qt.	4	@	8
Plums, per 3-lb. basket	15	@	20
Pears, per bbl.	1 00	@	4 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Spring chickens, per lb.	14	@	15
Fowls, per lb.	—	@	13½
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb.	—	@	11
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb.	10	@	13½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	18	@	25
Spring chickens	13	@	22
Spring ducks, per lb.	14	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb.	—	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	25	@	26
Prime	23	@	24
1900, choice	17	@	18
Pacific Coast, 1901, choice	24	@	24½
1900, choice	17	@	18
1900, lower grades	14	@	16
Old odds	6	@	10
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	—	@	—
No. 1, per 100 lb.	95	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb.	85	@	90
Clover, per 100 lb.	60	@	62½
Straw, long rye	70	@	75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Long Island, per bbl.	1 12	@	1 37
Sweets, N. C., per bbl.	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.	60	@	65
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per box	60	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	40	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl.	25	@	1 00
Peas, per bag	50	@	75
Onions, L. I., per bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Jersey, per basket	75	@	1 00
Conn. red, per bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Cucumbers, per box	40	@	60
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	1 25	@	2 25
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 50
Corn, per 100	50	@	1 50
Peppers, per bushel	35	@	50
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	40
Lima beans, per basket	50	@	1 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, per case	50	@	1 50
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Spinach, per bbl.	40	@	60
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	29	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb.	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal.	70	@	80
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.	—	@	80¾
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	80¾
No. 2 red	76	@	78
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	70½
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	65
Track mixed	—	@	64
Rye—Western	66¼	@	66¾
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	10.30c.	@	10.45c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	7½	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 50	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 75	@	6 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	7 00	@	8 15
Country dressed, per lb.	7	@	10¾

CROPS GET A SETBACK.

Drouth, Heat and Excessive Rains Reported From Different Sections.

Washington, D. C.—Drouth of considerable severity generally prevails from Virginia and the Carolinas westward over Kentucky, Tennessee and the northern portion of the Central and East Gulf States, including Eastern Arkansas, Southeastern Missouri and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, while heavy and damaging rains have continued in Texas, portions of the Missouri Valley and lower lake region. Rains are generally badly needed in the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature conditions have been highly favorable except in New England, New York and Texas, where it has been too cool, and in California, where excessive heat has caused some deciduous fruit to ripen faster than it could be handled.

The corn crop has experienced another week of exceptionally favorable conditions, over much the greater part of the principal corn area. Showers have prevented the completion of winter wheat harvest in the lake region, New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere harvesting is nearly completed.

Fair Demand For Shoes.

Demand for boots and shoes is fair, but while some factories are fully employed others are not working to more than half their capacity. Conditions are favorable, however, for a good run of fall and winter orders during the next sixty days.

Export Demand For Wheat.

Exporters have been fair buyers of wheat, but demand has slackened as recent shipments have temporarily satisfied urgent needs and caused some reaction in foreign prices.

Good Hay Crop Secured.

The bulk of a good hay crop has been secured in the States of the Central Valleys. In the lake regions and northern portions of the Middle Atlantic States haying continues, but has been considerably delayed by rains and much has been damaged.

Strong Confidence in the Future.

The merchandise distribution is active for the season, and preparations for fall business are going forward on a scale which indicates strong confidence in the maintenance of prosperous conditions.

Enormous Corn Crop Expected.

Heavy rains have fallen over Kansas, and grain men, farmers and the railroads look for a crop of 200,000,000 bushels of corn. Representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade who have traversed Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, said that the total yield of corn in the territory mentioned would exceed 500,000,000 bushels.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 205 in the United States and seventeen in Canada.

The Heighth of Ignorance.

Lawyer Grover delights in nothing more than in hearing a good story, and he can tell a few himself. He was telling me of a quaint old Yankee who had quarrelled with his brother. The old fellow didn't like the brother a bit, and when the latter was summoned to appear in court, his testimony was subjected to considerable criticism.

"See you had that brother of mine on the stand down to court yesterday" he said, as he met Grover.

"Yes."

"Have to be pretty careful about what he tells you?"

"Why, he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, is he not?"

"Intelligence! Why, Mr. Grover, you could lose information talking with that man!"—Boston Record.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease

A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A woman appeared before the York (England) Guardians the other day who had just buried her seventh husband.

Johnson's Hoof Pills are manufactured by the Happy Medium Co., Borough of Richmond, N. Y. City. They are highly recommended for malaria.

The number of crematories in London fell from 301 in 1900 to 273 in 1901.

Conductor E. D. Locmis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

About 14,000 carloads of oranges are annually shipped from Southern California.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Fowls are supposed to have been first domesticated in China 1400 B. C.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Switzerland has 1700 hotels—seven times as many for its size as England.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The one thing we are sure of accumulating is age.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. It's his liver. He needs a liver pill. Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Buckingham's Dye

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Libby's Natural Flavor Foods

Cooked Just Exact